

London to recall envoy in Lagos

LONDON (R) — Britain has agreed to a Nigerian demand for the recall of its high commissioner from Lagos, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Sunday. He said in a statement: "Although we can see no justification at all for this, in order to avoid a further deterioration in our relations I have agreed to this request." This was the latest development in a continuing diplomatic row between Britain and Nigeria over the attempted kidnapping of former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko in London. Mr. Dikko, a former transport minister wanted in Nigeria on charges of theft and corruption, was kidnapped in London and later found in a crate addressed to Nigeria's External Affairs Ministry in Lagos. Each country has expelled two of the other's diplomats.

Dikko kidnap plot was hatched in Lagos jail, page 8

# Jordan Times

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Parliamentarians to discuss Gulf war

DAMASCUS (R) — The Iran-Iraq war and attacks on Gulf oil tankers are expected to be among issues discussed when speakers of Arab parliaments hold two days of talks beginning Monday in Damascus. Mohammad Youssef Al Adassani, speaker of the Kuwaiti parliament, told reporters on arrival Sunday the Gulf war was "threatening a danger that may result in the intervention of foreign forces in the region." He said he would ask for an item on the agenda to discuss the Gulf attacks on tankers. Mr. Adassani said the central cause of the Arab World was "the Palestine question and the designs of the Israeli enemy backed by American imperialism." Speaker of the Jordanian Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed left Amman for Damascus Sunday to take part in the meeting. Mr. Fayed is accompanied by a delegation from the Lower House of Parliament.

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Michel Hamarneh appointed information under-secretary

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet Sunday appointed Michel Hamarneh as under-secretary of the Ministry of Information. Mr. Hamarneh, who succeeds Peter Salah to the post, has been director of tourism, and he will take up his new post on Aug. 1. The cabinet's decision will be referred to the Royal Court for approval by a royal decree. Mr. Salah has been appointed adviser at the Prime Ministry.

Romanian premier begins Egypt visit

CAIRO (R) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu arrived in Cairo Sunday for four days of talks with Egyptian officials. He was met at Cairo airport by Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali who said he hoped the visit would lead to broader relations between the two countries.

Ahmedis challenge Zia's ban

LAHORE (R) — A controversial religious sect Sunday challenged in an Islamic court a Pakistani government decree barring its members from calling themselves Muslims, legal sources said. The Ahmedia sect, which claims four million followers in Pakistan and 10 million worldwide, said in a petition to the federal shariat court here that the ban violated Koranic teachings, the sources told journalists.

Turkish defence chief holds Saudi talks

JEDDAH (R) — Turkish Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk is in Saudi Arabia discussing implementation of an agreement on co-operation in some aspects of defence affairs signed last year, Turkish sources said Sunday. The minister had talks in Taif, the Saudi summer capital, Saturday with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. He was visiting installations in southern Saudi Arabia Sunday.

Israel plans call-up exercise

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is to test its public call-up system for military reservists soon with secret codes broadcast by the state radio and television, an army spokesman said Sunday. The exercise, the first since last April, will include several thousand reservists and their vehicles, the spokesman said. According to London's Institute of Strategic Studies, Israel's standing army of 172,000 can be expanded to 500,000 with all reserves mobilised.

Duarte begins European trip

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Salvadorean President Jose Napoleon Duarte left Sunday on a 10-day trip to Europe to seek economic aid for the ailing Salvadorean economy. Mr. Duarte will visit West Germany, Belgium and France. The trip is his first abroad since taking office June 1.

## Rafsanjani accepts Saudi invitation Islamic committee to revive Gulf mediation

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The now-dormant Islamic nations mediation bid between Iran and Iraq will be reactivated this week, amid indications Iran is willing to improve ties with Saudi Arabia, it was reported in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on Sunday.

There also are indications Iran has postponed indefinitely its long-expected ground offensive into southern Iraqi regions.

The Associated Press quoted officials and diplomatic sources as saying that the Saudi government has extended an invitation to Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashem Rafsanjani to visit Saudi Arabia. In Baghdad, Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamed Ustun said meanwhile that a number of Eastern European powers were to exert themselves for putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Ustun, fresh from a tour of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, said that he and members of an Arab League delegation explained Iraq's initiative for ending the war through negotiations.

The Saudi Press Agency reported that the seven-nation Islamic mediation committee was to meet in Jeddah on Wednesday to discuss means of bringing the 45-month-old Gulf conflict to an end.

The committee, set up by the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), comprises Bangladesh, Gambia, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal and Turkey.

The seven heads of state were to have met last month but postponed their session. There was no immediate official confirmation that they would get together on Wednesday.

OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, also take part in the peace committee's deliberations and are expected to attend.

Diplomats said last month Mr. Arafat had some new proposals to offer for achieving a ceasefire

between Iran and Iraq, both OIC members, which have been at war since 1980.

Saudi Arabia has invited Mr. Rafsanjani, to participate in the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammad, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported Sunday.

The agency indicated that the invitation has been accepted, saying Mr. Rafsanjani expressed his "appreciation for the Saudi invitation."

It also quoted Mr. Rafsanjani, a confidant of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, as saying that "such attitudes could be useful in bilateral relations."

Diplomatic sources in Damascus, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Rafsanjani is expected to make the trip "in the next few days."

The sources added that Mr. Rafsanjani's programme in Saudi Arabia would include a meeting with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd. Mr. Rafsanjani's trip to Saudi Arabia, if it materialises, would be the first high-level contact in recent months between the leaderships in the two countries.

Iraq calls on superpowers to seek Gulf peace, page 2

## Israeli patrol attacked in Nabatiyeh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Resistance forces fired a rocket-propelled grenade at an Israeli patrol in the southern Lebanese market town of Nabatiyeh Sunday, wounding or killing a number of Israeli soldiers, witnesses quoted by the Associated Press said.

Local reporters quoted the witnesses as saying the grenade was fired at 11:50 a.m. (0850 GMT) Sunday as an Israeli patrol halted in the main street of Nabatiyeh, 50 kilometres southeast of Beirut.

Police sources in Nabatiyeh said the rocket hit next to an armoured personnel carrier, and the casualties came from soldiers who had just disembarked from the armoured vehicle.

The reporters said Israeli soldiers fired randomly over the heads of pedestrians in Nabatiyeh immediately after the attack. No casualties were reported in the shooting. Israeli reinforcements were brought to the area and staged a search operation looking for assailants, they said.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said commandos carried out two separate attacks against Israeli forces in South Lebanon on Sunday and three soldiers were wounded.

The spokesman said three Israeli soldiers were wounded after commandos opened fire with small arms and threw a hand grenade at a patrol near Magdouch, southeast of the port city of Sidon.

Earlier the spokesman said commandos had hurled a hand grenade at an Israeli patrol in Nabatiyeh.

## Syrian-sponsored truce takes hold in north Lebanon

TRIPOLI (R) — Rival pro-Syrian militias, fighting to control the northern Lebanese province of Koura, Sunday agreed to pull back their forces after Syrian-sponsored talks between militia leaders in Damascus.

Under the accord, the "Marada" militia of former President Suleiman Franjeh and fighters of the National Syrian Social Party (NSSP) were to withdraw from the province, under the supervision of Syrian troops in overall control of the north.

Neither side had given up any ground by mid-afternoon, but there was no repeat of bloody fighting that has killed at least 28 people and wounded 130 since Wednesday.

The agreement was announced in Damascus after Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam again met Mr. Franjeh's son Robert, who commands the Marada, and NSSP leader Inam Raad.

Robert Franjeh later flew back to the Marada stronghold of Zghorta and delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to his father. On Friday Mr. Assad told militia leaders Syrian troops would intervene if the violence continued.

After a minor incident at a Marada checkpoint on Wednesday, Franjeh's men launched a surprise assault on NSSP outposts throughout the Koura province. In an apparent bid to extend Marada control over a wide area of the north.

The NSSP fought back, regaining most of the ground it lost in the initial Marada thrust. Syrian troops stationed in the north stayed out of the fighting, which raged for three days.

But President Assad's firm intervention on Friday night illustrated his anxiety that the conflict might upset government efforts to stop sectarian conflict in Lebanon and extend its authority throughout the country.

Mr. Franjeh, Syria's staunch ally among the Lebanese Maronites, has been a personal friend of Mr. Assad since the late 1950s, but there is no evidence that he consulted Damascus before moving against the NSSP.

In a statement Saturday, NSSP leader Raad described last week's events as "abnormal" and said he hoped his party's political links with Mr. Franjeh could be restored.

The multi-sectarian NSSP draws most of its support in Koura from the province's Greek Orthodox majority, while the Marada mostly are Maronite Christians.

Both groups were members of a pro-Syrian national salvation front opposed to President Amin Gemayel until he switched from reliance on the United States towards closer links with Syria.

The front fell apart at a conference to reconcile Lebanon's warring factions in Lausanne, Switzerland, last March when Mr. Franjeh rejected proposed reforms to give Muslims more political power.

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HASSAN RETURNS FROM U.K.: His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who returned to Amman after a private visit to Britain. Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, senior officials and the British charge d'affaires in Amman were also at hand to welcome back the Crown Prince.

## Iraqis down Iranian drone

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Sunday its air defence units shot down an unmanned Iranian plane in continuing land and air fighting in the east Basra sector of the Iran-Iraq battlefield.

A communique carried by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the Iranian drone was shot down at 0930 local time (0530 GMT) and that the wreckage was collected by Iranian soldiers and carried to the rear lines.

The communique said Iraqi helicopter gunships attacked Iranian positions east of the Tigris River, north of Basra, killing or wounding several Iranian troops.

In the ground fighting along the east Basra front and in the northern sector of the 1,180 kilometre battlefield, the Iraqi forces killed 16 Iranian troops, and destroyed three military vehicles, three boats and three infantry emplacements, the communique added.

Iraq is bracing for a large Iranian offensive along the southern front, the Iraqis are said to be massing forces for the attack.

Some 300,000 Iraqi troops, "with overwhelming superiority of arms and aircraft" are dug in near Basra and awaiting the "final push in the Gulf war" threatened by Iran, the Sunday Telegraph reported.

A report in the weekly from Basra said that the Iraqis face half-a-million Iranian troops in temperatures reaching 120 F (49 C).

"Iraqi commanders confirmed that enemy troops were still being deployed and the battle could begin at any time," the report said.

Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 regulars and volunteers for the Basra offensive, while Iraq said it readied some 500,000 soldiers to repulse it.

Meanwhile, reports said that hull war-risk premiums for ships making seven-day calls at Kuwait ports were increased from 0.250 per cent to 0.375 per cent effective July 11.

Similar rates for vessels sailing to Saudi Arabia's Ras Tanura terminal also went up from 0.250 per cent to 0.350 per cent.

The Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company (KOTC) has cancelled its war-risk insurance coverage effective Sunday in protest against the upward adjustment.

"I don't see any reason for it," said KOTC Chairman Abdul Fatah Al Badr in a telephone interview. He rejected the increase in premiums as a "blackmail," adding that his company would self-insure its 25 tankers until premiums are brought down to the 0.0375 per cent of the value that was charged to shippers before May 19.

They are due to discuss Mr. Arafat's meeting in Geneva with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as well as French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan last week. Both events were concerned with a proposed international Middle East peace conference, for which Jordan and the PLO are pressing.

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## Habre arrives in Cairo for top-level Chad talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hissene Habre of Chad arrived in Cairo Sunday for three days of talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

African issues — in particular the current situation in Chad — and ways to strengthen co-operation between the two countries are expected to dominate discussions which start Monday.

Egypt has made clear its readiness to help achieve a peaceful settlement in Chad, where northern rebels under former President Goukone Ouedide have been fighting government forces with Libyan help.

Both Egypt and Sudan, partners to a mutual defence pact, have denounced Libyan military intervention in Chad which they say threatens African security. Libya denies the charge (Libya accuses Egypt of fomenting Chad war, page 2).

Mr. Habre was welcomed at Cairo International Airport by Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and then travelled to nearby Kubbah Palace for an official greeting by President Mubarak.

Mr. Habre's visit, his first to Cairo, has followed a series of meetings in Paris and his capital N'djamena in hopes of arranging a reconciliation conference to end the 19-year-old civil war in the landlocked, Saharan country.

An attempt to hold a reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last January, collapsed when Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam personally welcomed Mr. Goukone upon his arrival.

While the Ethiopians dispensed with the formal reception normally given to heads of state, Mr. Habre claimed this constituted a bias by the Ethiopian government and refused to attend.

WASHINGTON (R) — Geraldine Ferraro, Walter Mondale's vice-presidential running mate, said Sunday she was at least as qualified as Ronald Reagan when he ran for president four years ago.

"Above all else, I want to be judged in the same way that male candidates are judged," she said, "and if you judge me by the same criteria that you judged Ronald Reagan by in 1980, I'm not only qualified, I may even be over-qualified."

The 48-year-old New York congresswoman made her remarks in an interview with U.S. News and World Report magazine.

She said she might have been chosen because an unorthodox move was needed to defeat Mr. Reagan in the Nov. 6 election.

"A lot of people recognise the power of the gender gap, and they're practical politicians," she said. "We're going up against a man who is a very flamboyant campaigner. I mean Ronald Reagan is an actor. Perhaps they felt we needed a little bit of excitement on the ticket, and perhaps I'm it."

Meanwhile, Gary Hart stubbornly refused Sunday to give up his fight for the Democratic presidential nomination, but he pledged to campaign vigorously for likely nominee Mondale.

"I plan to campaign for this ticket as hard as any Democrat, any American — because I think it is crucial for this country for Ronald Reagan to be replaced," the Colorado senator said in a television interview.

"I think Walter Mondale can win," he added.

Democrats head for national convention with soaring morale, page 8

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# Saudis, Kuwaitis intensify joint air reconnaissance Iraq calls on U.S., Soviet Union to seek Gulf peace

CAIRO (Agencies) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan wants the U.S. and the Soviet Union to use their influence to end the 45-month-old Gulf war, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said Sunday.

"We don't want the two powers to support us but to shoulder their responsibilities in putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war," the daily newspaper quoted Mr. Ramadan as saying in an interview.

In an apparent reference to raids by Iraq and Iran on shipping in the Gulf, Mr. Ramadan was quoted as saying a role for the superpowers was needed because "the war is affecting the interests of other countries."

Referring to the support Iraq gets from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman, the newspaper quoted Mr. Ramadan as saying the Gulf states played a "role more acceptable than that of other Arab countries."

The role of other Arab countries was in general dis-

appointing, he said, especially Syrian and Libyan support to Iran.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have intensified joint air reconnaissance over Gulf waters in the wake of reports that Iraqi warplanes Friday raided two ships south of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Marine shipping sources in Kuwait and Dubai said more jet fighters were reconnoitering territorial waters along the western coastline of the Gulf.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Saudis and Kuwaitis apparently were bracing to confront the possibility of an Iranian reprisal raid on commercial shipping in the southern sector of the Gulf.

They said air and sea patrol by the two countries was limited to territorial waters, indicating that

international sea lanes south of the Iran-Iraq war zone were left without cover.

The Iraqis said Friday they inflicted "direct and effective" hits on two naval targets near Kharg, but there has been no independent confirmation of this.

Marine salvage sources in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates said no distress signals were picked up from any vessel near Kharg on Friday or Saturday.

The term "naval target" often is used by Iraqi military spokesmen to refer to oil tankers and bulk carriers.

The tanker war broke out in February, when Iraq imposed a sea and air blockade on Kharg and warned shipping companies to stay out of the war zone or risk air attacks. The Iraqis have been hitting ships within an 80-kilometer radius around Kharg, which they describe as a military "exclusion zone."

The Iraqis retaliated with air strikes against Arab and other oil tankers in neutral waters near the Strait of Hormuz at the southern

tip of the Gulf and in locations close to Saudi and Kuwaiti coastlines.

Arab states along the Gulf began to accelerate collective defence arrangements and seek sophisticated air defence weapons from the United States and the Soviet Union because of the tanker war.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, along with the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman are grouped in a regional economic integration and defence pact called the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC).

The Saudis last May acquired 400 U.S.-made anti-aircraft Stinger missiles for the defence of sensitive oil areas and territorial waters. After Kuwait's request for Stingers was rejected by the United States, it turned to the Soviet Union and initiated a \$327-million arms deal on Wednesday.

Kuwaiti officials said the government is still seeking an \$82-million arms deal with the United States.

## Lebanese government ready to support southern resistance

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese government is ready to support a civilian resistance movement to Israel's military occupation of southern Lebanon, Defence Minister Adel Osserian has said in an interview.

"There is no way to convince the Israelis to withdraw from South Lebanon except by showing them that the people of the south will never accept their continued presence," Mr. Osserian said in editions of Monday Morning magazine appearing Monday.

"As far as the Lebanese resistance... is concerned, we believe it embodies the legitimate right of every people fighting for its freedom," said the southern-born minister.

"This resistance was spontaneous and came as a natural reaction by the Lebanese people to Israeli oppression," the defence minister added.

He said the government would throw its support behind the southern resistance movement "if there is no other way of liberating the south from occupation."

## Israel announces plans to establish 5 new settlements in occupied land

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli government decided Sunday to build five new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab West Bank, settlement authorities said.

Coming a week before the July 23 general election, the decision brought charges by the opposition Labour Party that the right-wing Likud government was taking advantage of state funds for its election campaign.

The decision was taken by the government's ministerial settlement committee, headed by Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya (Renaissance) party, which draws its support from settlers.

The settlement authorities said that every day this week there would be groundbreaking ceremonies at the sites of new settlements in territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The drive is to end with the dedication of two new outposts in the Gaza Strip next Sunday, one day before the poll.

Labour Party leader Shimon Peres has said a Labour government would stop settlement construction in Arab-populated areas and be prepared to cede part of the West Bank in peace negotiations.

The Labour Party has challenged the settlement policy of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's charging that it had squandered \$3.5 billion on West Bank settlements since it took power in 1977.

Labour has protested that the dedication ceremonies of the eight

settlements were moved forward to this week as an election stunt.

"I'm not going to stop because of the election," Mr. Neeman told reporters. He said the committee was "going on in the normal way."

He said his committee was planning a monthly average of four new settlements, and the authorisation given Sunday was unrelated to the election.

"Time passes. We are about 60 years too late in populating the West Bank with Jews," Mr. Neeman said.

He acknowledged that the government lacked funds to build the five settlements approved by his committee, but said the money would be found by the time plans were completed and work was to begin.

## 'Syria agrees to U.S. mediation on Lebanon'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Syria has indicated it was ready to give a green light to the Lebanese government to reach "military arrangements" with Israel on "security" for its northern border as long as such arrangements did not infringe on Lebanese sovereignty.

The newspaper said Damascus hinted it was ready to give a green light to the Lebanese government to reach "military arrangements" with Israel on "security" for its northern border as long as such arrangements did not infringe on Lebanese sovereignty.

A spokesman for Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens was not in his office and unavailable for comment Sunday.

## Arab atomic council to meet

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League General Secretariat has decided to hold a meeting of the Joint Arab Scientific Council for Atomic Energy in Tunis between July 25 and 26, according to an Arab League announcement here.

It said that the council will discuss ways of employing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Jordan had earlier informed the Arab League that Dr. Ibrahim Badran, director of Energy Department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism will represent the Kingdom at the council meeting.

Also in Tunis, it was announced that undersecretaries of Arab ministers of communications will hold meetings on July 23 and 24.

## Libya accuses Egypt of fomenting Chad war

BEIRUT (R) — Libya has accused Egypt of fomenting civil war in Chad by supplying arms to Chadian President Hissene Habre, who was due in Cairo Sunday for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The Libyan statement responded to remarks Saturday by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali who said Egypt would spare no effort to achieve a peaceful settlement in Chad.

The official Libyan news agency JANA, in a despatch monitored

here, said Mr. Ghali's statements were in line with "American and Zionist policies... to boost colonial military presence" in Chad.

They could not hide Egypt's true policy, which was to ignite civil war in Chad by supplying weapons to "the rebel gang under Hissene Habre," JANA said.

Egypt has denounced Libyan intervention in Chad, where northern forces under former President Goukouni Oueddei, backed by Libya, have been fighting government forces.

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## Politicking Kahane promises to expel all Arabs from Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Rabbi Meir Kahane, living on the fringes of the law since immigrating from the United States 13 years ago, is running for parliament on a platform to "throw the Arabs out" of Israel.

The latest polls predict he has a good chance to win a seat in the 120-member Knesset, and the 51-year-old Kahane said in an interview he hopes to gain a second seat.

The state's number two candidate is currently standing trial on a charge of attempted murder in the March 4 ambush of a Pal-

estinian bus in the occupied West Bank. Six passengers were wounded.

Rabbi Kahane contends that the Jewish state is threatened by a high Palestinian birth rate. His solution is to rid the country of all the Arabs.

When I have (parliamentary) immunity I am going to a big Arab village and announce from there that we are planning to present a bill to throw the Arabs out," Mr. Kahane said in an interview with the Associated Press.

Under questioning from Mr. Campbell-Savours, the British government has admitted that Mr. Walsh's body was flown home and cremated without either an inquest or a death certificate.

## Oman denies alleged maltreatment of British detainee

LONDON (R) — The Oman embassy in London denied Saturday that a Briton who died in an Oman jail last year had been mistreated.

Robin Walsh, 48, an employee of the Omani government, died last July, three days after his arrest for the alleged theft of government funds.

According to a report in Sunday's Observer newspaper, he was thrown into an unventilated cell with temperatures of 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 Centigrade) and

without room to stand up. The embassy said in a statement: "The allegation is completely without foundation. Mr. Walsh, who admitted the theft of government funds, was arrested by the appropriate Omani authorities and detained in prison for three days."

He died of natural causes while in detention, which was properly certified by the medical authorities."

An opposition member of parliament, Dale Campbell-Savours,

has alleged that Mr. Walsh was arrested on the orders of General Sir Timothy Creasey, a British officer on loan to Oman.

The Observer quoted ex-patriates as saying that Mr. Walsh tried to drink water from the prison latrine after being made to stand outside in the sun and was found dead next day.

The Observer report alleged that Mr. Walsh's arrest was part of an attempt by Sir Timothy to end widespread corruption involving British and Omani officials.

Mr. Campbell-Savours, who has been campaigning in the British parliament on the issue, said Saturday he was sceptical of the Omani denial. "Many people currently resident in Oman, none of whom is willing to surface publicly, believe he died in suspicious circumstances."

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## Numeiri defends new taxation law

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, vowing to press ahead with Islamic law, says his plans to implement a new Islamic taxation system will not adversely affect the economy or the poor.

In a speech Saturday in Medani, 185 kilometres south of Khartoum, Mr. Numeiri said the new Islamic tax structure will benefit the Sudanese society by distributing resources more equally.

Mr. Numeiri's visit to Medani, a regional capital, is part of a nationwide campaign by senior officials to explain plans for restructuring the nation's tax laws along traditional Islamic lines.

Under a plan to go into effect Sept. 26, the Islamic New Year, Sudan will substitute the present, Western-style, system for a framework which officials say will eliminate many traditional business exemptions and require people and businesses to pay a flat

annual rate of 2.5 per cent of their assets minus liabilities.

Those earning less than 2,450 Sudanese pounds a year, or about \$3,380, will be exempt from taxation. Authorities estimate that will free about 95 per cent of government and public sector employees from paying any taxes.

Despite this, Sudanese officials say they project an increase in revenues through the tightening of tax loopholes which businesses have been enjoying.

Under the new tax code, evaders are liable to have half their property confiscated.

The revision of the tax code is part of Mr. Numeiri's campaign to impose Islamic law on the country, which got under way last September with the imposition of strict Muslim criminal penalties.

Since September at least 25 convicted thieves and other criminals have had limbs amputated

and three Italians have been flogged for alcohol or moral offences.

The new law codes have brought sharp criticism from Western governments and have helped fuel a rebellion in the south by Christian and pagan tribes. The rebels also oppose Mr. Numeiri's decision last year to reorganise the southern region administratively and blame him for shortchanging the area in economic development in favour of the Muslim north.

The U.S. State Department has branded limb amputation as "cruel and unusual punishment," though the administration of President Ronald Reagan has resisted calls in the U.S. Congress to suspend military aid to the Numeiri government.

During his Medani speech, Mr. Numeiri vowed to press ahead with Islamisation despite foreign and domestic criticism.

## Greeks extend strike at U.S. bases

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — About 1,800 Greek employees at four major U.S. military installations in Greece on Saturday extended their 11-day-old strike for another 10 days.

The president of the employees' union, George Alexandrou, said the strikers were protesting their American employers' refusal to comply with Greek labour laws.

Mr. Alexandrou said his union wanted the immediate application of a ruling by a Greek court of arbitration calling for the reduction of working time from 39 to 37.5 hours a week and salaries based on index-linked wage hikes.

A base spokesman said picketing had stopped outside the U.S. facilities and civilian personnel were being allowed to enter freely without showing identity cards to the strikers at the bases of Hellenikon and Nea Makri outside Athens, and at Suda Bay and Gournies on the island of Crete.

NATO chief leaves

Meanwhile, Gen. Bernard Rogers, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) supreme commander for Europe flew to Brussels after talks in Athens with Premier Andreas Papandreu and senior defence officials on Greece's troubled relations with the Atlantic alliance.

## Turkish leftists to form new party

ANKARA (R) — A group of Turkish leftists Sunday announced plans to establish the country's first new political party since the end of military rule last December.

They said in a statement the Democratic Left Party had 18,000 prospective founding members and would aim to "avoid the mistakes" of the two existing left-of-centre parties, the Social Democrats and the left-of-centre Populist Party.

Political sources said the organisers were close to former Socialist Prime Minister Bulent Ece-

vit who is banned from taking part in politics for 10 years.

The statement said that unlike parties formed hastily to contest elections last November to end three years of military rule, when former parties were banned, the Democratic Left Party would aim to be a genuine grass roots organisation.

Little was known about the organisers but two names already publicly linked to the new party are Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu, Central Bank governor from 1978 to 1981 and Cahit Ulku, an ex-civil servant.

The statement said democratic leftists had preferred to wait rather than submit to the rules imposed by the military for last November's election, when only 15 parties that wanted to contest the poll were allowed to do so.

Plans for a new party come at a time when the Populist Party, one of the three represented in parliament, and the Social Democratic Party, which was barred from the November election, are involved in merger talks.

More than 60 per cent of the prospective founders are industrial workers or peasants.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
MAIN CHANNEL  
17:30 ..... Koran  
17:40 ..... Cartoons  
18:00 ..... Children's Programs  
18:30 ..... Documentary  
18:55 ..... Dear Enemy  
19:25 ..... Programme Review  
20:00 ..... Local Programme  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Local Comedy  
22:30 ..... Arabic Series  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Series Cont.

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
18:00 ..... Des Chiffres et Lettres  
18:30 ..... L'École des Pains  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Four-ups and Bleeps and Blunders  
21:10 ..... Living Planet  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Love Boat

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
is partly on 95.60 KHz. SW  
07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:30 ..... Morning Show  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:30 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
15:30 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Classical Show Case  
18:00 ..... Pop Session  
18:30 ..... News Summary  
19:00 ..... Arabiana Nights  
19:30 ..... Newsdesk  
20:00 ..... Date with a Star  
20:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:30 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:30 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Swinging Sixties  
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09  
07:30 Sing A Song of London 07:45 2000 Walk 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News 09:09  
09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Villlette 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:50 News Now 12:15 Kenneth Matthews Contemplates 12:30 Counterpoint 13:00 World News 13:09  
13:30 About Britain 13:15 An Ice-Cream War 13:30 Omnibus 14:00 Radio Newswire 14:15 Brain of Britain 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09  
15:30 Swinging Sixties 15:45 Journey Into Hope 16:30 At the Piano 17:00 Radio Newswire 17:15 Outlook 18:00  
18:30 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Wimbledon 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice  
19:15 The Fodyke Saga 19:30 Kenneth Matthews 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00  
20:30 Newsdesk 20:30 Twelve Good Men and True 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Peaches' Choice 22:00 World News 22:09  
22:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00  
23:30 Sports International 23:00 Newsdesk 23:30 Counterpoint 24:00 World News 00:09  
00:30 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00  
01:15 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 The Fodyke Saga 01:30 Brain of Britain 1984

## VOICE OF AMERICA

NW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz  
06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; viewpoints; features 17:00  
17:10 News Bulletin 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA standards 19:00 News 19:10 News Bulletin 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music USA standards 21:00 Newsline

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

"Les Peintres Cinesastes" at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of Ceramics by Margaret Tador at Alla Art Gallery.

Exhibition of photographs "Warsaw Between Yesterday And Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of children's paintings at the University of Jordan.

#### VIDEO

"Sharing the Dream" about the Olympics and Los Angeles at the American Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

"La chaise au trésor: Quimper" at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m. (for children).

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 44371  
British Council 41520  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
World News Bureau 665195  
Husa Arts Centre 667181  
Husa Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: An excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:01 ..... Fajr  
04:40 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:41 ..... Dhuhur  
15:22 ..... 'Asr  
18:43 ..... Maghreb  
20:21 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan International Airport Ltd. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

05:50 ..... Cairo (MS)  
09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
10:10 ..... Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)  
10:20 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
11:30 ..... Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GF)  
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:10 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
15:10 ..... Bahrain, London (JL)  
17:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cambridge, Tunis (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (LA)  
06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... London, Baghdad (BA)

#### DEPARTURES

05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
06:50 ..... Cairo (MS)  
07:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Athens (OA)  
10:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (KL)  
11:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (JL)  
12:30 ..... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
13:30 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
16:25 ..... Istanbul, Bahrain (JL)  
16:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:30 ..... Kuwait, Dubai (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

Beirut  
Hades  
Kairo  
Ruebany  
Tameem 5  
Captain Nasr  
Pike Bank  
Lanka Amila  
Al Qamar Suudi II







# Jordan Times

Independent Arab political daily published in Jordan by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1974.

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Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAJO

Telex: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor: RAME G. KHOURI

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## London kidnap unveils Israel's Africa role

By P.V. Vivekanand

IT IS a safe bet that the British policemen who broke open a Lagos-bound crate marked "diplomatic baggage" last week had no inkling that they were also prising some nails off a closely-guarded chest of secrets — the covert Israeli campaign to regain relations with black Africa.

If the discovery of a drugged, unconscious man inside the crate was startling, yet more jolting was the sight of another, clutching syringes and drugs, staring up at the policemen. Yet another crate produced two others and it was the beginning of a bizarre episode which involved the simultaneous detention of a Nigerian cargo plane in Britain and a British Caledonian jetliner in Lagos and their release less than 36 hours later under a tactical agreement.

The release of the planes pulled the curtains down on the action part of the drama, but it turned out that the unconscious man inside the crate was a former Nigerian politician wanted by the Lagos military regime for his "economic crimes", while his three "escorts" were Israeli, one of them a doctor from a kibbutz near Tel Aviv.

In the days that followed, a London court charged the three Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat for kidnapping and

drugging former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, who fled his country following a military coup in January.

Scotland Yard said it wanted to question some top Nigerian diplomats in London, including the high commissioner himself, but the Africans were not giving. So London opted for the easy way out by ordering two Nigerian diplomats out of the country, and conveniently enough the high commissioner himself flew out saving the British government the trouble of declaring him persona non grata.

In retaliation to the expulsions, Nigeria, which has been vehemently denying any role in the bungled kidnap, expelled two British diplomats from Lagos and asked London to recall its high commissioner in the Nigerian capital.

The media have described the British action against the African nation as a "mere slap in the wrist", noting that the Nigerian denial of any role in the Dikko kidnap could never be accepted, for the crates containing the fugitive and the three Israelis were addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos, from the Nigerian High Commission, London.

Israel, which maintained an initial silence over the issue, came out with a strong denial of any involvement in the affair

and disowned the three under custody. "We don't know who they are," said Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir.

However, the New York Times reported from Israel that friends of one of the detained Israelis have described him as a "model citizen" who would never have become involved in such illicit activity "except for patriotic reasons."

An interesting sequence of events, one might say, but not baffling for those who are familiar with tactics of Mossad, the notorious Israeli secret service, which has used the modus operandi of drugs and crates more than once in the past to smuggle its foes from country to country.

However, the London episode deserves a more than casual study by the Arab World, for it is a pointer to the extent of the sleet, but apparently effective, Israeli campaign to resume normal relations with black African states and to create strong allies in the continent. Twenty-nine black African states, in solidarity with the Arabs, severed diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1973 Middle East war. Swaziland, Lesotho and Malawi were the only three to keep their relations with the Jewish state intact. Later, Zaire and Liberia resumed the relations, and Israel maintains dip-

lomatic interest sections in eight African states and trade and economic offices in seven others.

However, Nigeria, an economic and political power in black Africa, is viewed as central to Israel's campaign to regain the lost diplomatic foothold. The Jewish state has no diplomatic representation in Lagos, and the chances of ever establishing any were pretty nil under President Shehu Shagari, a firm supporter of Arab and Islamic causes, who was overthrown in last New Year's Eve military coup.

It does not take a crystal gazer to deduce the motivations behind the leading role Israel undertook to play in the London drama, which was brought to premature close-down because someone, somewhere blew the whistle on it. Apart from being a display of Israel's "solidarity" with the Nigerian military regime, the Mossad role in the kidnap was also aimed at accelerating the Buhari administration's campaign to discredit Shagari and his erstwhile leadership.

Had the kidnap gone unbugled, and Dikko, described as the "third ear for Shagari" during the era of the toppled government, been produced in Lagos, the next scenario would have been a show trial for the fugitive on charges of "cor-

ruption and amassing wealth at the expense of the Nigerian masses." The added Israeli interest in such a scenario stems from the fact that the Nigeria under Shagari, a brother-in-law of Dikko, firmly supported Arab and Islamic causes and any discredit done to the former leader would also serve as a question mark over his convictions, support for the Arabs among them.

The depth of the Israeli strategy, of which the Jewish state's collusion with Nigeria is only the latest manifestation, could never be underestimated by the Arabs. Apart from the political and military relations Israel has managed to establish with black Africa which helps the Jewish state to unload a good percentage of the production of its arms industry, Israeli-African trade links, mainly in terms of industrial and agricultural equipment, have also been strengthened in the past years.

Fears of alleged Libyan intervention have been another motivation for some African states to turn to Israel for "security advice" and weapons.

"While the Arabs tend to take the Africans for granted, most of the time, the Israelis never let up in their pursuit to establish a strong foundation for their political, military and economic relations with the

continent," observes a Western diplomat in Amman.

The London kidnap drama also highlighted the extent of the operations of Mossad in Europe. Israeli agents are very much active in Europe and have been responsible for several assassinations, most of whose victims were prominent Palestinians. The only surprising factor has been the seemingly free hand the agents enjoy in some of the European countries.

If past experiences are any indicator, the chances are that the Dikko kidnap, publicised as it may be, will be handled as a run-of-the-mill kidnap case, and the actual facts behind it, except those strictly pertinent to the legalities of the act itself, will never be exposed to the public eye. It has been the case in many an instant, especially when the "reputation" of Israel was in question.

It may be premature to reach such a conclusion, but in all probabilities it is a safe assumption that Israel will, once again, get away with its defiance of all accepted norms of diplomacy and abuse of diplomatic privileges while the international community opts for a blind eye towards the Jewish state's arrogance and self-allotted immunity which makes it confident of being above reproach.

## More than a handshake

IT WAS not exactly a surprise to have the Libyan foreign minister visit Jordan, deliver a message from Col. Qadhafi to His Majesty the King, and talk about "joint Arab action to counter the threats" facing the Arab Nation. Anything could come from Tripoli, we always reckoned. Abandoning any speculation over the latest twist in the Libyan attitude, however, and forgetting for a moment the painful reminders of the Qadhafi regime's unpredictable behaviour at many a time of crisis, let us assume that the Libyan leadership is serious in its latest call for Arab unity. And that the contents of Col. Qadhafi's messages to Arab leaders in the Middle East, with the exception of Iraq, were truly an "expression of joint Arab action on strategic and decisive questions." The next question is: Where do we go from here?

Shall we take it for granted that Libya has at last realised that its isolation within the Arab World was a direct result of its actions that undermine the concept of Arab unity and joint Arab strategy? Shall we presume that Col. Qadhafi is willing to come to terms with the pre-requisites for maintaining, and holding above everything else, Arab unity? Shall we believe that the whimsical Libyan leader has decided to abandon his quest for the mirth of "supremacy" among Arab leaders?

If the answers are yes, then Libya can start showing its goodwill, understanding and honest intentions by relinquishing its support for Iran in the menacing Gulf war and collusion with plots to undermine the Palestinian struggle. Let alone the fact that Libya has not met its financial commitments to the Arab confrontation states, Col. Qadhafi should also do away with his image as a threat to Libya's neighbours in Africa, which has allowed Israel make in-roads to the continent, and put an end to his apparent defiance of the accepted norms of international diplomacy which distorts the Arab image as a whole in the world community.

We do not know for sure what the Libyan foreign minister hoped to accomplish by his visit to Jordan and talks with our country's leaders. If it was a tactical move aimed at exhorting Jordan to resume its diplomatic relations with Libya, it was a futile manoeuvre, we believe. Jordan has made its stand very loud and clear and will not allow our sacrifices to be taken lightly even by a brother. Our experience with Libya has been very bitter and it is no more a question of a visit, some talks and a handshake to induce us to announce the next day the resumption of diplomatic relations.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Arab parliamentarians

THE EYES of the Arab masses look to Damascus Monday as the heads of Arab parliaments meet there to co-ordinate their stands vis a vis world issues. The Damascus meeting represents a rare opportunity for the Arab leaders to clean the atmosphere and re-establish Arab accord and harmony which are basic requirements for a joint Arab action.

The meeting arouses a ray of hope for the Arab peoples everywhere who consider the gathering in Damascus as a starting point for restoring Arab solidarity that paves the way for a unified Arab action for regaining Arab rights in Palestine. The meeting demonstrates the fact that Arabs can and should transcend their differences and meet together to discuss topics of prime importance for the whole nation, and therefore they should try now to remove all differences and open a new chapter in inter Arab relations.

The Arab parliamentarians shoulder a big responsibility in this respect and they should play a leading role in bringing about Arab reconciliation and Arab unity. They are in a position to act and to steer their governments towards constructive action and towards building Arab self-strength with which the Arab countries can confront their enemies and overcome all challenges.

#### Al Dustour: Tureiki's tour

WE WOULD like to believe that the visit to Jordan by the Libyan foreign minister was aimed at restoring good Arab relations. Perhaps it is so, and perhaps the Libyans are now determined to achieve that goal.

Jordan is perhaps more than any other Arab country interested in restoring Arab solidarity and acts towards achieving that objective with the purpose of enabling the Arab countries to confront their enemies. But any step to achieve unified Arab action should be preceded by a demonstration of good intentions by all Arab countries because Arab solidarity should be based on these good and sincere intentions. Then Arab leaders should agree on priorities in their action and should agree that confronting the Israeli enemy, and adopting a unified Arab stand vis a vis the Gulf war should take precedence over all other issues.

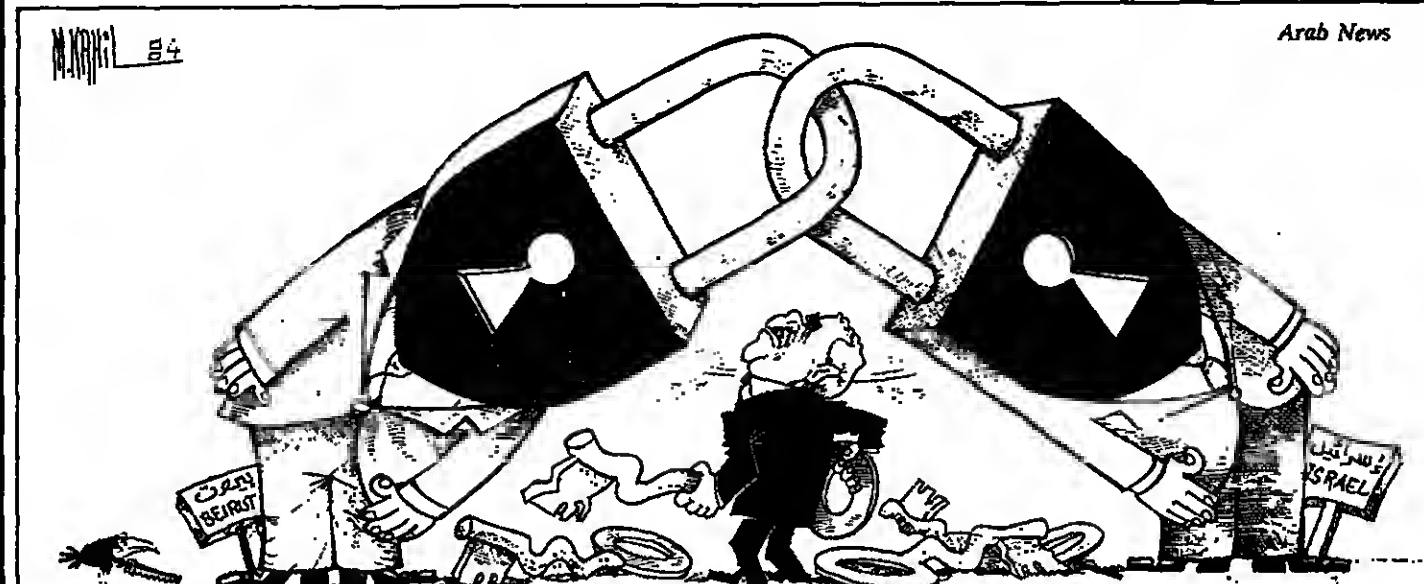
Any sincere intention to re-build an Arab stand on firm basis should be translated into political stands so that the Arab masses can be convinced that their leaders are serious and are determined to work hand in hand to serve their peoples and solve their problems. Let us hope that the Libyan foreign minister's tour of the Arab region is the first step towards achieving that goal.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Libyan credibility

LIBYAN ENVOYS are now touring Arab capitals explaining the Libyan political stand with regard to various Arab issues and trying to pave the way for an Arab summit. Libyan Foreign Minister Abdul Salam Al Tureiki visited Jordan on a similar mission trying to restore Libyan-Jordanian diplomatic relations, severed after the Libyans had burned down the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli.

We are really wondering about the Libyan moves and the political objectives the Libyan regime hopes to achieve, because there is a contradiction between what Libya says and what it does. Libya ought first to mend fences with those it quarrelled with before advocating an Arab summit and joint action.

Tripoli cannot be with and the against joint Arab action at the same time. One remembers that the Libyans had burned the Jordanian embassy, quarrelled with the Sudanese and Egyptian neighbours, stirred trouble with Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, refrained from attending previous Arab summits where important decisions on Arab action were taken and continues to shirk its responsibility towards honouring its financial commitments to Arab confrontation states as was agreed on in earlier Arab summits. The Libyan credibility in the Arab World is indeed in doubt.



## Tehran claims victory over Kurds

By Trevor Wood  
Reuter

TEHRAN — The Iranian government has claimed a major success in its long battle to quell Kurdish rebels fighting for autonomy in north-west Iran and now plans a fresh drive against them.

The claim followed the third major offensive in little more than a year against rebels in the rugged mountains bordering Iraq where the terrain is ideal for guerrilla warfare.

Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Ali-Akbar Nateq-Nuri said last week it was "one of the most victorious and most successful operations of Islamic fighters in the west."

A "big and decisive operation" is being planned further north near the border with Turkey. Rebels are being urged to take up an amnesty offer and "save themselves from certain death."

There are some three million Kurds in Iran and rebels among them have been fighting the central government for decades.

Despite government efforts to quell the rebellion, Kurdish groups continue to harass government forces, infiltrating towns and villages at night and killing

Muslim clergymen and Revolutionary Guards.

Some reports say Kurdish fighters also control roads at night but this cannot be independently confirmed as the area is closed to foreign journalists.

Government accounts leave little doubt that Kurdish rebels were dealt a heavy blow in the latest offensive launched nearly two months ago.

Official reports say government forces cleared a 2,000 square kilometre area, flushed rebels from 70 villages and killed or captured some 100 of their leaders.

Government forces apparently uncovered documents detailing the structure of Kurdish rebel forces as well as the identities of fighters and plans for sabotage operations.

It is difficult to assess the strength of support given to the fighters by the Kurdish population.

And rebels are officially said to number only a handful, variously termed counter-revolutionaries, bandits or agents of international arrogance.

Diplomats say some Kurds support the government, and Iranian official reports often refer to Kur-

dish units taking part in anti-rebel operations.

A short-lived Kurdish "Republic of Mahabad" was set up in Iran with Soviet military support at the end of World War II. But Kurdish nationalism was soon suppressed by the Iranian monarchy.

After the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran's new leaders initially took a more conciliatory line until demands for autonomy from other parts of the country forced them to reconsider their policies.

Khomeini rejected a tentative agreement reached in August of that year and ordered the Kurdish rebels to be crushed.

In the latest offensive, government forces were said to have seized weapons ranging from rifles to mortars and heavy machineguns, which the authorities say are provided by Iraq.

Iran and Iraq accuse each other of backing anti-government rebellions by Kurdish groups on both sides of their common border.

Two Iranian offensives against Kurdish rebels in north-west Iran last year both developed into full-scale forays into Iraq.

In July, government forces concentrated on capturing the only

main road crossing the northern border, the highway from Piranshahr through a mountain pass to Rawandiz in Iraq.

They advanced six kilometres inside Iraq to Haj Omran, summer base of the late Iraqi Kurdish Rebel leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani who died in exile in 1979.

Iran said a military base at Haj Omran was used to supply Kurdish fighters in Iran. It said it captured nearby mountain heights used by Iraqi artillery to shell Iranian villages.

In October, Iran's forces cut across a finger of Iraqi territory jutting into Iran. Tehran said its forces occupied heights up to 15 kilometres inside Iraq northwest of Marivan and captured a training and supply centre for rebels in Iran.

The latest offensive concentrated more inside Iran in a triangle bordered by Marivan, Divandareh and Saqqez.

The army was also reported active around Urmieh and Salmas to the north near the border with Turkey. About 200 Iranian Kurds crossed the border to escape an apparent sweep against Kurdish militants last month, local Turkish reporters said.

## Calls for tougher action against Peru Maoists

By Walker Simon  
Reuter

Lima — The latest offensive of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), the most widespread guerrilla in four years of insurgency, has led to calls for a rougher kind of justice in a country which bans capital punishment except for treason in time of international war.

"At no other time under Peru's four-year democracy have politicians been willing to give the military so much power in the anti-insurgency campaign," a newspaper editor said.

Though the three-week-old offensive has killed over 250 people, it has not been as bloody as a mid-1983 Sendero campaign. But its geographical scale is the most widespread ever, involving nine of Peru's 25 departments.

"What is worrisome is the number of different points hit in the subversive action, which is a new characteristic," Interior Minister Luis Pervovich said.

Besides attacks in Lima and in

the southern Ayacucho Mountains, both traditional targets, the drive has also shattered peace in normally tranquil jungle and northern Peruvian regions.

Politicians have called for unprecedented anti-guerrilla tactics that would mean amending Peru's 1979 constitution. The constitution sets the basis for Peru's return to democracy in 1980 after 12 years of military rule.

The president of the Supreme Court and the speaker of the Lower House of Congress have pressed the government to empower military tribunals to judge and sentence rebels to death.

They say swift justice is necessary because of the cumbersome civilian courts. The Interior Ministry says less than 15 of more than 500 people accused of guerrilla crimes have been tried.

The president of the Lower House of Congress has also called for a state of siege to allow the army sweeping powers to crush the rebels.

In October 1981 the government clamped a state of emergency over Sendero's Ayacucho highlands stronghold in southern Peru.

President Belaunde has responded cautiously to the suggestions. His first reaction has been to say that the military would act more forcefully against Sendero with new, unspecified measures.

Traditionally, the military's role has been largely defensive in the Ayacucho zone, the heart of the insurgency. It guards the biggest cities and organises convoys to supply police outposts to the region.

It has fallen to paramilitary police to shoulder the anti-guerrilla drive.

Thirty-two policemen have died so far in the current rebel offensive and mounting losses have increased pressure on the government to step up the military's role in offensive actions.

The commander of the anti-guerrilla campaign, Gen. Adrian Huaman, says any counter-insurgency strategy must include efforts to raise the living standards

of Ayacucho villagers, the poorest in Peru.

But Peru's severe recession has limited development funds for the region to \$6 million, against the \$15 million requested by Gen. Huaman.

Another problem is re-establishing democracy throughout the zone. Nearly one-fifth of the some 200 districts in the area are without mayors because Sendero violence has prevented elections.

One ponderable is how many young people disaffected by Peru's recession, the severest in Latin America,



# 5 Palestinian factions' meetings produce agreement

By Lamis Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An agreement reached two weeks ago in Aden between Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian commando group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and a left-wing faction "democratic alliance" was ratified Friday in Algeria. Ratification of the agreement, which was mediated by Algerian Democratic Yemen, concludes three months of reconciliation talks between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's, Fatah Central Committee and Palestinian factions within the PLO. The Aden agreement, as a copy obtained by the Jordan Times indicates, comprises of two major parts: The political document and the organisational document. Following are translated excerpts from both documents.

## Political document

### First:- Israeli-occupied Arab territories:

The meeting undertakes to render all support to the struggle of our people in the Israeli occupied Arab territories against Israeli occupation and its terrorist and arbitrary measures, which aim at expropriating Arab land and emptying it from its original owners for colonialist purposes.

to protect the unity of ranks and position of the national forces and to work towards preventing the reflection of any differences (inside the PLO) on our people in the occupied territories.

to revive the Palestinian National Front, which includes, representatives of all Palestinian factions, inside the occupied territories and on the basis of resolutions endorsed by the sixteenth session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and to give it the mandate to lead the political and popular struggle against Israeli occupation;

to seriously work for the re-unification of the popular Palestinian institutions such as professional associations and trade unions in the occupied territories and to firmly counter all dissension and harnessing attempts

within its ranks;

to be committed to the principle of supporting the steadfastness of our people and their patriotic forces in the occupied territories in accordance with the recommendations of the Palestinian National Front regarding the allocation and spending of the steadfastness funds;

to confront all suspicious attempts which aim at excluding the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and containing our people, and to counter all measures which aim at undermining our national institutions in the occupied Arab territories and to force our people to accept capitulatory settlements to the Palestinian question.

to work towards consolidating the unity of all the national Palestinian, democratic and progressive forces inside the occupied Arab territories of 1948 and to provide them with all forms of support within the framework of Palestinian national unity.

to escalate both armed and popular struggle against Zionist occupation in order to liberate all our usurped territories and to exercise our right to self-determination and the right to establish our independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

### Second:- PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Cairo last December and the Palestinian-Egyptian relations:

to reiterate that Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo constituted a violation of the PNC resolutions and to confront its damaging outcome. Consequently, the PLO is not committed to any of its results or political commitments that the visit entailed;

to refer the issue to the PNC for evaluation and imposition of measures.

to reiterate the signatories commitment to resolutions adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit in 1979 concerning relations with the Egyptian regime and the containment of the Egyptian Camp David accords, imposing an immediate stop to all contacts with the Egyptian regime;

to reiterate resolutions adopted by the PNC in its sixteenth session concerning relations with the Egyptian patriotic forces which stated that establishing relations with the Egyptian regime should be pertinent to its abandoning of the Camp David accord.

### Third:- Relations with Jordan:

Relations between Jordan and the PLO should be based on the organisational bases endorsed by the PNC, especially those endorsed at its sixteenth session;

not to embark on any joint political moves concerning the search for a solution to the Palestinian question if they infringe the right of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

rejection of any settlements to the Palestinian question based on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative of September 1982, the regional plan, the plan initiated by the Israeli Labour Party (which views Jordan as an alternate homeland for the Palestinian people) or any settlement which encroaches upon the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and to establish an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, and to confront any attempts to join such settlements.

### Fourth:-

The participants discussed with a high sense of national responsibility the dangerous events which the Palestinian arena has witnessed last year and their damaging consequences on Palestinian unity and on the PLO's position and reputation and reached the following conclusions:

We believe that resorting to the force of arms and the use of violence as a means to impose forceful solutions to settle differences within the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution contradict with the PNC resolutions, which reiterated the principles of democratic dialogue, and inflict damage on the progress the revolution and its integrity.

Rejection of all attempts to split

the PLO, to make rifts in its ranks or any attempts to form a substitute leadership of the PLO.

We reiterate commitment to the PLO's unity and to the legitimacy of its institutions.

This issue will be discussed by the next PNC session according to the above-mentioned considerations.

### Fifth:- Palestinian-Syrian relations:

1. Relations between the PLO and Syria should be established on the following basis:

(a) Joint struggle against the Israeli enemy and imperialist schemes, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return home and self determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

(b) Rejection of all American-sponsored plans including the Camp David accord, the Palestinian autonomy plan, the Reagan peace initiative and all plans which encroach on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people or on the right of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. And consequently, we reject to deputise or to mandate any party to represent the Palestinian people in the representation right of the Palestinian people.

(c) Commitment to all Arab summit resolutions concerning ways and means of solving the Arab-Israeli conflict which guarantee the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and that are in consistency with the national aspirations of the Arab nation.

(d) Commitment to resolutions endorsed at the Baghdad Arab summit of 1979 regarding relations with the Egyptian regime and the containment of Camp David.

(e) Mutual respect of the principles of independence and non-interference to each others internal affairs.

11. Considering the joint Soviet-Syrian communiqué which was issued last April, and which stressed the unity of the PLO on patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist basis, and which stressed the importance of consolidating the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese alliance, as a major basis to overcome the crisis within the PLO.

Enhancing the alliance among the Lebanese national forces, the Palestinians and Syria and to develop relations with the progressive Lebanese forces and support their struggle against Zionist occupation.

upation, American influence and the Falangist hegemonic schemes. And to support the Lebanese struggle to reserve Lebanon's unity, independence and Arab identity and its democratic development.

Co-ordinating with the Lebanese national forces in order to secure protection for our people and our camps in Lebanon and to secure their civil and social rights. We stress the right of our people in Lebanon to organise in political work and to carry arms and to join the Palestinian Revolution. We also stress the need for securing the rights of the PLO and its institutions in Lebanon.

Working jointly with the national Lebanese forces to escalate armed struggle against the Zionist occupation forces.

We consider the abrogation of the American-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal treaty (the May 17th accord) to constitute a significant victory for the national Lebanese struggle and a great lever to the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people against the political line that the Camp David accord represents and imperialist schemes in the area.

## The organisational document

### The Palestine National Council (PNC):

The PNC should pass a special statute which regulates the work of the PLO Executive Committee. The new statute should be considered a constituent part of the PLO's internal regulations.

Organisation of the various PLO departments, institutions and diplomatic bureaus on a new basis which guarantees factional representation and takes into consideration the academic and professional qualifications of those assigned to work at the various PLO offices.

Forming a special committee to study the conditions of the PLO departments, institutions and diplomatic bureaus in order to pinpoint existing flaws and accordingly put forward the reforms needed to increase the efficiency of their work.

Recognising the Palestinian Communist Party as a Palestinian faction represented at the PNC.

Leaders of the Palestinian Communist Party are PNC members, but up until the Aden agreement they were not recognised by the PLO leadership as representatives of a separate Palestinian faction.

The PNC should make amendments to the PLO's internal regulations so as to include all

agreed-upon reforms.

The PLO Central Council (which serves as a link between the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC) members should be directly elected by the PNC in accordance with a special statute which defines the basis of its formation.

Decisions adopted by the Central Council should be binding. (Up until the agreement the council's decisions have been of a consultative nature).

The Central Council is to be granted check and balance powers over the work of the PLO executive committee, and to empower the council to freeze the membership of up to one third of the PLO executive committee.

The council should form effective working committees in a way that guarantees factional representation.

To formulate a statute for the PLO Central Council which will be considered a constituent part of the PLO's internal regulations.

### The PLO executive committee:

All factions recognised by the PNC and the PLO Central Council should be represented at the PLO Executive Committee.

The PLO Executive Committee should elect deputies to its chairman.

The authorities and tasks of the deputies should be defined in the PLO executive committee statute.

The PLO executive committee should also form a general secretariat which will act as a day-to-day collective leadership responsible for daily decisions concerning the organisational, political and military issues of the PLO.

The number of the members of the general secretariat should not exceed one third of the Executive Committee.

### The popular Palestinian organisations:

Restoration of the unity of the popular Palestinian organisations. Representation in the leading bodies of the popular organisations should be guaranteed for all participating factions.

The joint statement also includes a call for a comprehensive dialogue. It states that the best formula for the comprehensive dialogue would be a meeting which includes the PLO Executive Committee, the PNC presidium and the general secretaries of all the Palestinian factions, which is entitled to fix a date for the seventeenth session of the PNC.

It also sets Sept. 15 as a proposed date for the PNC meeting.

## Randa Habbib's

### Accidents happen quickly

IN ALL our conversations those last few days a subject keeps popping out: The safety of swimming pools, the capacity of lifeguards, the responsibility of parents.

Many people believe that sending their children to swim in club pools is safer than letting them swim in private pools where it is difficult to guarantee the permanent attention of an adult or a competent person.

While for others the presence of a lifeguard tends to make the parents rely too much on him and consequently they would leave their children unaccompanied in this club.

The problem in my opinion is more intricate than that. Let us talk about the clubs and lifeguards. Clubs in Amman charge high membership fees and can afford to give us excellent service. While not asking for perfection, we are entitled to have well kept clubs, with high sanitary and hygienic standards, acceptable restaurants and of course capable lifeguards (since it is about them that we are talking today). I mean lifeguards who are aware of their duties and who are constantly watching the pool instead of leaning at the lovely legs of beautiful mermaids. This is, unfortunately, not always the case.

As to the parents, in my opinion they can be divided into three categories. Those who are aware of their responsibilities and are always there, carefully watching their children move about the pool. There are also those who accompany their children to the pool and leave them there, to go and do their errands, after instructing them to be careful. Finally, there are also those who are present without really being there. Those who sit in groups under umbrellas, playing bridge or talking, and who are fed up when one of their kids comes to ask them a question.

Even if our clubs were perfect (which they are not), children should never be left alone even if they are excellent swimmers. Accidents can happen so quickly.

## Air pollution aggravates German children's illness

By Sabine Krueger  
Reuter

BONN — Peter is an active, healthy-looking two-year-old, but every few weeks he suddenly gets suffocating attacks of laryngitis and a hacking cough which could kill him.

He is one of an estimated 16,000 children in West Germany who suffer from the potentially fatal "pseudo-croup-syndrome", which scientists believe is caused or at least aggravated by air pollution.

Most children who suffer from this disease, which strikes between the ages of two months and three years, are lucky enough to survive. But some succumb within minutes while their parents stand helplessly by.

Paediatrician Bernhard Mersmann from the hospital of Essen was one of the first to raise in Germany the suspicion of a link between the rising number of pseudo-croup cases and air pollution.

He noticed to his surprise that most of the children in his district, who are suffering from pseudo-croup attacks, are born between 9 and 11 p.m.

Dr. Mersmann's suspicions were reinforced when he found that the level of pollutants in the air was measured only on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

"I concluded that the factory was releasing some of the pollutants after that time, namely on Friday nights," he told a recent hearing.

The attacks in Dr. Mersmann's district have since begun to occur throughout the weekend and not just on Friday nights.

Dr. Mersmann's findings have sparked an outcry among parents, opposition politicians and environmentalists across the country, and triggered a number of studies in different cities.

Government officials in Bonn say there is no reliable scientific proof of a link between pollution and pseudo-croup.

But first results of a study by paediatrics Professor Hursfeld Haupt of Duisburg University hospital show a clear correlation between the level of pollutants and the frequency of attacks.

Spurred by the scientists' findings, parents of children suffering from the illness have organised a lobby. There are groups in most big cities. The parents give each other moral support and instruction on how to cope with the attacks.

The only medication that helps is cortisone, which reduces the dangerous swelling of the larynx and prevents suffocation. Many families have begun to keep it in the house, for emergency, but it takes about half an hour to work and is considered unhealthy when taken over extended periods or in great quantities.

If the child turns blue and the cortisone takes effect, a trip to hospital is the only way out. But sometimes the attacks occur so fast that parents are completely helpless.

"I know a woman whose baby died within a few minutes right in her arms," says Beate Stein, a member of the parents' group in Bonn. Her child suffers from pseudo-croup too.

Some politicians show little sensitivity towards the parents' fears. Ernst Albrecht, the Christian Democratic premier of the state of Lower Saxony, recommended to a worried mother recently that she should move to the country to spare her child the life-threatening attacks.

## Sharon, Eitan become rivals

By Alan Elsner  
Reuter

JERUSALEM — Ariel Sharon and Rafael Eitan, the ex-generals who led Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion, have become political rivals for ultra-nationalist votes in this month's general election.

But while Sharon's ruling Likud bloc has restricted the controversial former defence minister to a relatively minor role in its campaign, ex-Chief of Staff Eitan has seen his political career blossom as main spokesman of the rightist Tehiya (rebirth) Party.

Tehiya's standing in public opinion polls has been rising steadily since campaigning began and analysts agree Gen. Eitan has been a major factor in its success.

Meanwhile, Likud has been trailing the opposition Labour Party and its strategists, fearing the alienation of moderate voters, have effectively muzzled its most charismatic figure — Gen. Sharon. He has not appeared in Likud

election television advertisements and has been sent to address rallies in areas where it is felt he will not offend voters.

Gen. Sharon and Gen. Eitan were blamed by an official inquiry for Israel's part in the 1982 Beirut massacre of Palestinians by Lebanese right-wing militias.

Gen. Sharon was forced to leave the Defence Ministry and has been struggling ever since to propel himself back into a position of power.

He almost succeeded last April when he narrowly lost to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in a contest for the party leadership.

But that success quickly turned sour when Likud campaign organisers barred him from the number two role. They still refuse to say whether Gen. Sharon will ever again hold a major portfolio.

Soon after the massacre inquiry, Gen. Eitan retired from the army, saying he would be a humble carpenter on a rural moshav (collective village).

Weeks later, he formed Zomet (crossroads), a new political movement devoted to his own brand of right-wing Zionism which amalgamated with the ultra-nationalist Tehiya to form a potent new force on the Israeli political right.

Polls show Tehiya could emerge as Israel's third largest party after the election, and most of its votes seem likely to be gained at the expense of Likud.

In a rally this week in Haifa, one of the few he has held in a major city, Gen. Sharon drew a crowd of only 500 to hear him defend the results of the war he planned two years ago.

The same night in Jerusalem, Gen. Eitan addressed double that number in two separate rallies.

Gen. Eitan bit the headlines last year when he snobbishly referred to "the Arabs" should get into their heads that this country belongs to the Jews and only to the Jews.

## Spain is to send flies into space

By Judith Matloff  
Reuter

MADRID — Spain plans to send about 300 flies into space next year as part of experiments scientists hope may unlock secrets about gravity and fertility.

The mating flies will be closely monitored to see if abnormalities occur in embryos developing in weightlessness in a study that could extend medical knowledge about human breeding.

Madrid Autonomous University Biochemist Roberto Marco, who is heading the experiments, said "We are hoping it could shed light on one of the most important and difficult to understand questions of biological development — what effect gravity has on cell growth."

The flies are scheduled to go into orbit in October 1985 in the D-1 Spacelab, which is the first all-European joint space effort, said Luis Pueyo, programmes director of Spain's National Commission of Space Research.

They will be travelling with French and Italian bacteria, Dutch amphibians and West German insects and plants.

The flies, enclosed in six double plastic containers each holding 40 females and 10 males, are expected to produce 10,000 young during the week's flight. Two containers will be subjected to simulated gravity and the other four will be left in weightlessness.

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## Borg returns to Grand Prix tennis

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Former world number one Bjorn Borg returns to Grand Prix tennis this week — and by a curious twist of fate his first round opponent is the Frenchman who beat him before his semi-retirement 16 months ago.

The multi-millionaire Swede, who won five Wimbledon and six French Open titles before quitting the tennis circuit, makes his comeback on Tuesday in a \$117,000 tournament at Stuttgart's Weissenhof club.

Sunday night's draw pitted the tactician Borg against Henri Leconte, who beat him 4-6, 7-5, 7-6 in the Swedish star's last Grand Prix appearance at the Monte Carlo Open in March 1983.

The 28-year-old Borg has since confined his public tennis appearances to exhibition matches. The left-handed Leconte, 21, noticed up another shock victory at the weekend, defeating Czechoslovak ace Ivan Lendl in straight sets in a Davis Cup tie.

Despite the absence of the present world top 10, the Stuttgart field is still very strong, with Kevin Curren of South Africa the top seed.

Lennart Bergelin, Borg's coach and mentor, told tournament director

Bernd Nusch that his Swede charge had trained intensively for the comeback in the past month in Sweden.

Bergelin said he had no worries about Borg's fitness and racket ability. "It's now up to him to come to terms with the hard school of a tournament week," he added.

Lendl stopped off at the Weissenhof Club last week on his way to the Davis Cup tie in Czechoslovakia and told a news conference on behalf of one of the sponsors: "It would not surprise me if Borg were to win the tournament."

Borg still has a tremendously affectionate following among the tennis public, who remember him not only for his ability to win matches on any surface, but also for his dignity and sportsmanship.

Nusch says Borg's appearance in Stuttgart has caused a heavy demand for tickets.

## Minister calls for upgrading youth centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullatif 'Oweidat Sunday urged all youth and sports centres in Jordan to participate in a competition organised by the ministry for offering sports activities to the local community.

The minister was speaking at a meeting with supervisors of youth centres whom he urged to play a leading role in developing sports activities. The minister said that only a limited number of youth centres have so far expressed willingness to participate in the competition and the ministry has been exerting efforts through various information media and the press to try to enlist youth centres' support and co-operation.

At the meeting, Mr. Muhammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb, director general of the Youth Welfare Organisation said that the organisation is offering JD 500 to every youth centre in the country to help it carry out sports programmes.

## Polo team beats Britons

LONDON (Petra) — The national Jordanian polo team beat a British team 4-3 in a match held in London Saturday.

The Jordanian team was led by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan while the British team was led by Prince Charles, Prince of Wales.

The match was attended by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, Princess Sarvath, Princess Abla, Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom and many equestrian enthusiasts.

## Jordan to take part in physical education meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has decided to take part in a meeting of the international committee on physical education which will be held in Paris on October 8th. Director of sports activities at the Ministry of Education Tayseer Arafeh will represent Jordan at the meeting. The week-long meeting will discuss issues connected with co-ordination among member states of United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in matters related to physical education.

## Moore batters Benitez to defeat in under 2 rounds

MONTE CARLO (R) — Former world junior middleweight boxing champion Davey Moore of the United States took less than two rounds to batter Puerto Rico's Wilfredo Benitez to defeat Saturday night.

The referee signalled it was all over one minute and 18 seconds into the second round as the Puerto Rican reeled helplessly under a barrage of lefts and rights.

Moore's one-sided win helped smooth the way for a title at the vacant World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight title. Roberto Duran of Panama was stripped of the crown last month for failing to make a mandatory defence.

Benitez, 25, who has held three world titles, never recovered after Moore floored him with a right jab to the head midway through the opening round.

Looking badly out of condition, the Puerto Rican clambered to his feet in a desperate attempt to get back into the contest. But as he stood dazed and eyes blinking the referee forced him to take a standing count to eight.

Moore, 25, sensing the end was near, moved in with a ruthless string of head and body punches.

But Benitez struggled gamely on and was saved by the bell.

Moore piled on the agony from the start of the second round. The referee stopped the fight when it became clear that the Puerto Rican could take no more punishment.

"I honestly expected a 10-round fight because I had heard Benitez had been training well," an elated Moore told reporters after the fight. "But I knew I had him after he went down in the first."

Moore will meet Louis Xerxes of France, the former European middleweight champion, in October in a final eliminator for an attempt at the WBA title.

If he wins, his opponent will be either Sean Mannion of the United States or Mike McCallum of Jamaica who fight for the title in September.

Saturday night's victory was Moore's 13th in a career marked by only one defeat — by Duran in June 1983 which cost him his world crown.

Benitez has had a brilliant but erratic 50-fight career in which he has held the junior welter, welter and World Boxing Council (WBC) junior middleweight titles.

## Kenya dominates African Athletics Championships

RABAT (R) — Nigeria's Maria Usifo ran in the first record of the African Athletics Championships Saturday when she set a new continental mark of 13.42 seconds in winning the 100 metres hurdles.

The powerful Nigerian sprinter was also in evidence in the men's 200 metres where African record holder Innocent Egbunike won his semifinal 20.79, just 37 hundredths of a second outside his best.

But the Kenyan squad, shorn of most of its stars who are in the United States for the Olympics, still led the field after three days with seven gold and four silver medals ahead of Algeria, Senegal, Nigeria and Morocco who all have

three golds.

Philip Sang gave Kenya another gold when he won the men's 110 metres hurdles in 14.15 seconds.

Usifo, a U.S.-trained athlete from the University of South Texas, dominated the women's hurdles finishing nearly one second clear of Senegal's Awa Dioum.

Her time knocked seven hundredths of a second off the previous African record held by another Nigerian, Moudupe Oshin Koya, in 13.49.

But she can certainly go faster and she has already been credited with a wind-assisted 13.36 in the United States.

## Soviets, Bulgarians shine in Greco-Roman wrestling

BUDAPEST (R) — The Soviet Union and Bulgaria proved their dominance of world Greco-Roman wrestling here Sunday at an international event.

The Soviets were in tremendous form, winning seven bouts in a row, four of them against their powerful Bulgarian rivals.

The event brought together 17 European and world champions. The Soviet Union had eight finalists and Bulgaria six with Cuba, who seem set to be a new power in the sport, also producing one.

Top bout of the day was a non-stop 52 kg final between Soviet Gregor Pasajan and Bulgaria's Zoltan Dogandinski. Pasajan led 9-7 at the end of the first round and took his lead to a winning 16-7 in the second. In his three bouts, he scored 48 points, an almost unprecedented total at this level.

The day's last bout, at 100 kg, looked sure to be an eighth Soviet win when Nikolai Balbosin took an early one-point lead over Hungary's Olympic gold medalist Tamas Gaspar.

## Classy trio carry British hopes in Olympic Games

By John McHaffey  
Reuter

LONDON — In terms of class and performance, no nation will boast a more illustrious trio at the Los Angeles Olympics than Britain's 1,500 metres team of Sebastian Coe, Steve Cram and Steve Ovett.

All three are supremely talented athletes with outstanding records. Coe is the Olympic Champion at 1,500 metres and world record holder at 800 metres. Ovett holds the Olympic 800 metres title and 1,500 metres world record while Cram is the current European, Commonwealth and World Champion at 1,500 metres. Cram runs only the 1,500 metres in Los Angeles but Coe and Ovett will attempt to emulate New Zealander Peter Snell's unique 1964 double and join Peter Elliott in the 800 metres.

On paper at least Britain must have a golden chance to win both middle distance titles, yet paradoxically the current attitude among British track fans and sports commentators is as much one of concern as anticipation.

This uneasiness stems from the injuries, illnesses and fluctuations in form which have bedevilled Coe and Ovett in the years following their 1980 Moscow triumphs.

Even Cram has now been hit by the injury jinx, straining a calf muscle when winning the British Amateur Athletic Association (BAAA) 800 metres last month.

The injury was not serious and Cram returns to competitive running this week, but any interruption to training so close to the Olympic can be crucial.

Four years ago on the eve of the

Moscow Olympics Coe and Ovett stood supreme among the world's middle distance runners and the sporting public around the globe awaited with bated breath what promised to be classic duels over 800 and 1,500 metres.

The buildup to the games could have been scripted by the screenwriters of 'Chariots of Fire', the award-winning British film about the 1924 Paris Olympics.

On the one hand there was Coe, 23, who in 41 extraordinary days in July and August the previous year had become the first man to hold world records simultaneously in the 800 and 1,500 metres as well as the mile. On the other there was Ovett, a year Coe's senior, who in Olympic year had snatched Coe's mile record and equalled his 1,500 metres mark.

Coe-pale and frail-looking, is a runner to delight the purists, racing from the front with superbly fluent style which remains a lesson in economy of movement.

By contrast Ovett is wiry and tough. He relishes the hurly-burly of top-level racing, using his strength to jostle himself into the ideal position to unleash his devastating finishing kick.

Coe, with his superior speed, was favourite for the 800 metres while Ovett's greater experience gave him the edge in the 1,500.

At this stage the plot took its first twist. Coe made a complete tactical mess of the 800 metres final, leaving his finishing spurt far too late and Ovett steamed through to win the gold medal.

There was a fully-fit Coe and Ovett plus the cream of the rest of the world would confirm him beyond all doubt as one of the finest champions of all time.

Coe suffered further trouble with hamstrings, decided enough was enough and withdrew from the European and Commonwealth Games.

Coe qualified for Athens in a secret time trial, refuelling suspicions that he is more at home against hand-picked opposition than in the harsher environment of top-level championship racing.

These beliefs were reinforced in Athens when Coe was beaten into second place by West German Hans-Peter Ferner in the 800 metres, leaving the Briton still without a title in his specialist event.

Coe returned home for tests for suspected glandular fever and joined Ovett in withdrawing from the Commonwealth Games. In the meantime the spotlight switched to Cram.

Cram, then 21, had always been overshadowed by Coe and Ovett but at Athens he first showed himself to be a 1,500 metres runner worthy to rank alongside his two compatriots.

Cram is deceptively slim and at first glance not the stuff champions are made of. But he was brought up in the stern tradition of northern England athletes, who compensate for the harsh climate and environment by training and racing with a ruthless determination.

The blond-haired Cram showed all the steel in his soul in Athens, running away from the field in the 1,500 metres final with 600 metres still to go and he repeated his victory in a torrid 1,500 metres at the Commonwealth Games.

Last year Cram confirmed he was the world number one when he comprehensively defeated a top-class field at the inaugural World Athletics Championships in Helsinki.

Coe was not present, withdrawing from the games with a blood disease after a second consecutive frustrating season, but Ovett was and so were 10 more of the world's top middle-distance runners.

In a race reminiscent of the Moscow final, said Asotia broke with 600 metres to go. Cram was quick to follow and just 200 metres from the finish overhauled the flagging Moroccan.

Cram goes to Los Angeles in the uneasy position of favourite for the 1,500 metres. A gold medal

## Australia to meet U.S. in Davis Cup Semifinal

BRISBANE, Australia (R) — Australia immediately began thinking about their semifinal Davis Cup tie against the United States after clinching victory over Italy by winning the doubles for a 3-0 lead here Sunday.

Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson remained unbeaten, in cup play as they defeated Gianni Occhipello and Claudio Panatta 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 to clinch the tie after rain had postponed the doubles match Saturday.

The two reverse singles matches will be played Monday but already the Australians are thinking about taking on the powerful Americans in Portland, Oregon late in September.

"They are not unbeatable. The States will know they have played us," non-playing captain Neale Fraser said.

Fraser added that he was thinking of adding a lefthander or

two to the Australian squad in preparation for meeting the two best left handers in the world, Wimbledon Champion and runner-up John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors.

The United States clinched their tie against Argentina Saturday night when McEnroe and Peter Fleming won the doubles.

There was a shock start for the Australians Sunday when the Italian pair took the opening set, but the Australians were always looked stronger with McNamee very effective.

But Panatta and Occhipello delighted a large Italian community who turned out to support them here with their determination on a grass surface which is not to their best liking.

But luck deserted them. "We were probably unlucky only a couple of times but that is the way tennis is," Occhipello said.

## Cup holders bank on Mandlikova

SAO PAULO (R) — Beaten Wimbledon semifinalist Hana Mandlikova will need all her flair and vim if she is to help Czechoslovakia successfully defend their title in the Federation Cup

women's tennis tournament starting here Monday.

Mandlikova, third in the world rankings of the Women's Tennis Association, will be among 11 top players taking part.

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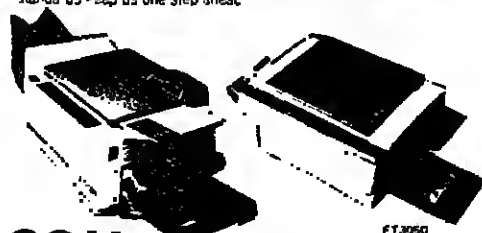
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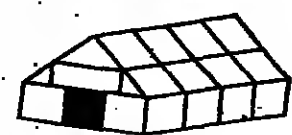
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(Colour)

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**ESCAPE FROM THE BRONX**  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

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## Paris to lower taxes

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Punjab forces brace for Sikh 'suicide squads' in Amritsar

# Army opens fire to halt protest march in Kashmir

**SRINAGAR, India (R)** — Paramilitary troops Sunday fired in the air to disperse demonstrators in Jammu and Kashmir state, while in nearby Punjab security forces braced for Sikh "suicide squad" attacks expected in Amritsar.

Eye-witnesses said about 300 protesters in the Jammu and Kashmir state capital of Srinagar waving black flags, were led by sacked Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah out of his National Conference Party headquarters.

Mr. Abdullah, ousted from office 12 days ago, came out of hiding Saturday night after a curfew was lifted in the city, and told supporters he would lead Sunday's march in protest against his dismissal.

Mr. Abdullah was seen Sunday being pushed to the front of a crowd which surged out onto the streets, past lines of heavily-armed paramilitary soldiers.

Troops fired three shots in the air and police used batons to break up the protest. The demonstrators fled in panic, witnesses said, but no casualties were reported by police.

## Amritsar agitation

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that in the adjoining state of Punjab more than 24 officials of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, were arrested on Saturday to prevent them mobilising support for fresh agitation due to start there Monday.

The party has said it would send "suicide squads" of unarmed and

hymn-singing Sikhs to Amritsar's Golden Temple to protest at the army's continued occupation of the shrine.

In its latest Punjab sweep, the army arrested at least 11 suspected Sikh extremists, including a Pakistani, and recovered a live bomb, arms and ammunition, PTI said.

Officials have said the army would round up Sikh demonstrators as they assemble and that troops would only leave the temple once all Sikh extremists had been found and their weapons recovered.

Indian soldiers stormed the Golden Temple last month to root out extremists waging a guerrilla war for a separate Sikh state.

The Indian government announced on Saturday that it would set up special courts to try people detained for terrorist offences.

## 'Hit squads' in Tripura

PTI, reporting from India's nor-

theastern state of Tripura, said police stations and border posts were put on alert at the weekend following reports that five "hit squads" of secessionist guerrillas had entered the state from neighbouring Bangladesh.

Marxist-ruled Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram in India's northeast are affected by insurgent groups fighting for independence from India.

In Srinagar, the curfew has been lifted but a ban on the assembly of more than five people was being strictly enforced to head off possible unrest over Mr. Abdullah's sacking, the city's deputy inspector-general of police, A.M. Watali, told Reuters.

He said he had told Mr. Abdullah that he would have to apply in writing for permission to take out any further protest march.

Mr. Abdullah was dismissed from office 12 days ago when at least 12 of his supporters defected, leaving him in a minority in the state assembly.

## Action Directe steps up violent campaign

**PARIS (R)** — An extreme left-wing group has stepped up a violent campaign in central Paris following the arrest of several of its members with three bomb attacks against government offices and a western research institute.

Action Directe, banned in 1982 after a series of bombings and shootings, launched its latest offensive on Thursday night when a powerful explosion rocked a building housing the Atlantic Institute, an independent think-tank on international affairs.

Two similar attacks severely damaged annexes of the defence and industry ministries at the weekend. The only casualties resulted from the third blast on Saturday night when two people were injured in their homes by flying glass and a passing motorist rammed a parked car.

In each case Action Directe claimed responsibility in phone calls to a news agency.

It did not specify its aim, but police believe the group was signalling its resolve to hit back following the recent arrest of four of its members.

On Friday a Paris court charged three of them with murder in connection with the shooting of two police officers in May last year. Three days earlier armed police discovered an Action Directe hideout in the capital following the arrest of a fourth member earlier this month.

The only official reaction to the latest bombings so far has come from Defence Minister Charles Hernu, who said at the weekend: "No act of terrorism will change the will of the French government."

Mr. Hernu added that France was one of several countries which have been involved in a concerted campaign against terrorism for the past few months, but he gave no details.

Police sources said Action Directe was formed in 1979 through the amalgamation of two extreme left factions and a group of hard-line Marxists. Its first bomb attacks in the spring of that year were against the National Employers' Federation, the Employment Ministry and private banks.

## Concern over Anzus treaty prompts early Shultz-Lange meeting

**WELLINGTON (Agencies)** — New Zealand's new Prime Minister-elect David Lange moved swiftly to defuse a defence crisis with the United States Sunday, briefly meeting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as the two countries moved towards a collision over their regional defence treaty.

Mr. Lange, whose Labour Party scored a stunning victory over the National Party government of Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon in a general election Saturday, welcomed Mr. Shultz at Wellington airport on his arrival from Canberra and the two men had a brief exchange.

Mr. Lange, 41, confirmed with the secretary of state that they would hold talks on Tuesday.

The Labour leader announced he would take over the foreign affairs portfolio, highlighting his party's commitment to re-evaluate the Anzus defence alliance with Australia and the United States and ban nuclear warships from New Zealand ports.

Annual talks between the Anzus partners start Monday. The outgoing administration will officially represent New Zealand but Mr. Lange, who will not be sworn

in for 10 days, has arranged talks with both the Canberra and Washington delegations.

Mr. Lange earlier told a news conference that he would assure the United States and Australia of his full support in working to maintain New Zealand's close relationship with them.

Mr. Shultz had hinted before flying to Wellington from Canberra that the Reagan administration would lean heavily on the new Labour government to scrap its pledge to ban visiting nuclear warships.

"For a military alliance to mean anything it has to be possible for the military forces of the respective countries to interact together. Otherwise it's not much of an alliance," he said.

Labour has a 17-seat majority in the new parliament after winning 56 seats to the National Party's 37. The other opposition party, Social Credit, held onto its two seats.

Mr. Lange, a former criminal lawyer who became Labour leader only 18 months ago, will be New Zealand's youngest prime minister this century after leading his party out of nine years in the political wilderness.

## Thatcher faces tough challenge from strikers

**LONDON (R)** — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher faces one of the strongest challenges of her five years in power as a dock strike hardens and a miners' strike enters its fifth month.

Britain's vital international trade has slowed to a virtual halt and Mrs. Thatcher has made it plain that she is prepared to use emergency powers if necessary to beat the strikers.

She said Saturday night: "The government will do everything necessary to keep the country working."

Last week brought a deluge of problems for Mrs. Thatcher, as the docks closed, sterling fell, the stock market trembled and rumours flourished of a growing party rebellion against her.

The Sunday Telegraph, a regular supporter of the Thatcher government, said in an editorial Sunday that the government had had the roughest week since it was re-elected one year ago.

Surviving the bleak industrial scene, it concluded gloomily: "There are more rough weeks ahead."

The government's biggest single problem is the dock strike, but this dispute has also given new heart to the miners.

Arthur Scargill, the leader of Britain's miners, told thousands of cheering miners Saturday: "We are on our way to winning an historic victory."

The dock strike, which took the British public by surprise, grew from a small local dispute over the use of non-registered labour in the northern port of Immingham.

By the weekend the strike had closed almost all Britain's major ports and badly hit its world trade.

It was unclear Sunday whether the strike would also shut down Dover, one of the world's busiest passenger ports.

The Transport and General Workers' union has recommended it close from Monday, but dockers there were reported divided over the strike call.

Apart from hinting that it is ready to impose a state of emergency, the government has kept aloof from the labour chaos, saying it is up to the employers and unions to find solutions.

As a result Mrs. Thatcher's government has come under attack for not doing enough.

The Independent Sunday Times said: "It is time for the government to come out of the closet and go on the offensive."

And the Observer said in an editorial: "There is undoubtedly a growing sense of unease at the government's power either to control or respond to events."

Within her own party, Mrs. Thatcher now faces an unprecedented level of discontent.

## 'Dikko kidnap plot was hatched in Lagos jail'

**LONDON (R)** — The first plans to kidnap Nigerian politician Umaru Dikko from London were hatched by whites in a Lagos jail, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

The newspaper said a group of white prisoners, held because of their business links with the fugitive ex-transport minister, offered to arrange an Israeli "snatch squad" to seize Mr. Dikko, wanted in Nigeria on charges of theft and corruption.

Nigeria's national security organisation welcomed the plan and agreed to orchestrate it, the Observer said. The prisoners' reward for the scheme was to be their freedom.

The report said the kidnapers devised an elaborate plot to set up a bogus film company and lure Mr. Dikko into a "studio" for an interview where he could be drugged and abducted.

They even went to west Africa

to make a film to establish the film company credentials, the Observer said.

But the plot collapsed, and the kidnapers had to replace it with a cruder version, the paper added.

On July 5 Mr. Dikko was snatched from a London street and hours later discovered drugged in a crate at Stansted airport addressed to the External Affairs Ministry in Lagos.

Three Israelis and one Nigerian diplomat have been charged in London with the bungled kidnap and two other Nigerian diplomats suspected of implication in the affair have been expelled.

Britain told Nigeria's high commissioner (ambassador) here Major-General Haidu Hannaniya, that he should not return to London after a visit to Lagos for consultations.

Nigeria has responded with tit-for-tat expulsions.

## Peking rules out strategic alliance with Washington, attacks Moscow

**PEKING (AP)** — China said Sunday it will never become a strategic ally of the United States, and called U.S. arms sales to Taiwan a "virus" endangering Chinese-American relations.

The communist government also chastised the Soviets for cancelling a high-level mission to China after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit here, and warned that better Chinese-Soviet relations remain only "a fond hope" unless Moscow compromises.

The remarks appear in the Monday issue of the official weekly magazine Outlook (Liaowang). Excerpts were released in advance by the official news agency Xinhua.

Publication comes after months of intensive diplomatic activity by the Chinese aimed at allaying Third World fears that the world's

most populous nation may be moving toward a strategic relationship with the West and Japan.

African, Asian and South American dignitaries have been continually visiting Peking for talks that the state-run press invariably has said focused on Third World unity and rejection of superpower meddling.

The article said China maintains an independent foreign policy that avoids alliances and supports developing nations. It claimed Third World leaders now understand this does not mean China will "stay at an equal distance from the different parties."

On U.S.-China relations, the article commended the advances since the two countries normalised ties in 1979, but criticised the U.S. Taiwan Relations Act.

Taiwan is the seat of the rival Chinese nationalist government that fled the mainland after the 1949 communist takeover. The U.S. government broke diplomatic ties with Taiwan when it recognised Peking, but passed the Taiwan Relations Act to permit military sales to the nationalists.

"The 'Taiwan Relations act' is like some kind of virus," the article said. "Once the control of this virus is lost, the health of Sino-American relations will be in danger."

On Chinese-Soviet relations, which have been strained for more than two decades, the article claimed Moscow is angry and frustrated over the development of Chinese-U.S. ties, particularly the visit by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States in January and Mr. Reagan's return visit.

## Manila rejects cardinal's call for general amnesty

**MANILA (Agencies)** — The Philippine government has spurned an appeal by the country's leading Roman Catholic cleric for a general amnesty for political dissidents.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop of Manila, said in a pastoral letter being read from church pulpits Sunday that it was "noble and patriotic" for citizens to demand an amnesty for dissidents and for abolition of authoritarian decrees and powers.

"Life is not possible without freedom," the cardinal said. But in a swift response, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said general amnesties for political prisoners had never worked. Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza said preservation of the state was the prime duty of government.

Officially, the government says there are no political prisoners. Those in detention — estimates on the number vary according to the source — are usually described as subversives or criminals or members of the rebel New People's Army (NPA), the military wing of the banned Communist Party.

Mr. Enrile said in a statement: "History is a clear teacher to us. If you are a Marxist, you have one

objective and that is the overthrow of the government by force."

Mr. Mendoza said that just as self-preservation was a basic right of the individual, so preservation of the state was a government prime duty.

"That is the reason why there is a constitutional provision on this duty of the state," he said in a statement.

"I trust that it is not the intention of Cardinal Sin to allow burglars, robbers, holdup-men and syndicated gangs to run riot without any limit," he added. "Otherwise, what we will have is an anarchic society."

Church sources have said those in detention include at least four Roman Catholic priests who have been linked to dissident elements. Mr. Enrile said that in "the spirit of conciliation" the government had released 46 priests and nuns detained, arrested or charged in connection with rebellion or sedition.

They included members of the Protestant and Catholic as well as other Filipino churches, the defence minister said. Among them were a number of foreign clergymen.

## Key government witness' death will not affect Aquino death probe, lawyer says

**MANILA (AP)** — The government announced Saturday the death of its key witness in the assassination of opposition political leader Benigno Aquino. But the chief lawyer of an investigative board said the witness' death would not affect the nine-month-old inquiry into Mr. Aquino's killing.

The announcement that Rosendo Cawigan, 44, died of a heart ailment in a military hospital coincided with the release of a one-page report by two lawyers' groups that said evidence gathered by the board showed Mr. Aquino was shot by a soldier in a military conspiracy.

Mr. Cawigan claimed to have been an Aquino bodyguard, a double-agent and a communist guerrilla leader who killed more than two dozen people. He was the only witness the government presented to back its claim that Mr. Aquino, President Ferdinand Marcos' strongest rival, was killed at the Manila airport last Aug. 21 on orders from the Communist Party.

Board general counsel Andres Narvasa, in a telephone interview, said Mr. Cawigan's death would not affect the investigation. "We already have his testimony and he

has been examined by all interested parties," he said.

Mr. Narvasa said the board had no plans to investigate Mr. Cawigan's death "unless we are given notice of anything peculiar about it." He said Mr. Cawigan had had two or three heart attacks previously.

The official Philippines News Agency, which made no previous report on Mr. Cawigan's illness, said he was admitted to the hospital Comatose last Monday and suffered complications, including diabetes and internal bleeding.

The government contends that Aquino was shot by purported communist agent Rolando Galman, who was killed immediately by soldiers assigned to protect Mr. Aquino on his arrival at the airport after three years of voluntary U.S. exile.

Mr. Aquino's family and opposition leaders say Mr. Aquino was killed by one of several soldiers and that Mr. Galman was a "fall guy."

Mr. Cawigan testified last December that Communist Party leaders recruited him and Mr. Galman to kill Mr. Aquino, but that he refused. Mr. Cawigan said he changed his mind later and went to the airport to kill Mr. Aquino but

Mr. Galman beat him to it.

Gen. Prospero Olivas admitted to the board last month that the only evidence the military had linking Mr. Galman to the communists was Mr. Cawigan's testimony and sworn statements by two other alleged guerrillas. The military never presented the two other men.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Lawyers Guild and the Philippines Bar Association, two of several law groups invited to observe the hearings and cross-examine witnesses, released Saturday copies of identically worded memoranda they submitted to the board Friday.

The board has closed its public hearings and has gone into seclusion to study the evidence before announcing its findings on or before the first anniversary of Mr. Aquino's death. It asked the various lawyers who participated in the hearings to submit their memoranda before July 26.

In their reports, the two lawyers organisations said Mr. Galman could not have killed Mr. Aquino because of the tight military security around him and that "it was one of the military escorts of former Senator Aquino who shot and killed him."

## COLUMN

### 7 die in heavy Bangladesh rains

**DHAKA (R)** — At least seven people died and 100,000 were stranded Sunday as torrential rains battered two major Bangladesh cities, police said. They said six people died when a wall crashed onto a slum in Dhaka's Mohammadpur area and another person was killed in a house collapse in the city's old section. Rainfall of 253 millimetres was recorded in the port city of Chittagong and 151 millimetres fell in Dhaka over 24 hours, the weather observatory said. In both cities, swamped cars littered the streets. Weather officials said fresh rains have swelled all major rivers in Bangladesh, compounding the danger in 19 flood-hit districts.

### Nicaragua names priest as minister

**MANAGUA (R)** — Nicaragua has appointed a Roman Catholic priest as education minister, raising to three the number of priests in the left-wing government. Announcing the decision to appoint Father Fernando Cardenal as minister, junta co-ordinator Daniel Ortega said it proved that the Nicaraguan authorities, at odds with the church hierarchy, did not persecute Roman Catholics. "What country in the world has foreign, culture and education ministers who are Catholic Priests?" asked Mr. Ortega.

### Last Mongol lord dies in China

**PEKING (R)** — China's last hereditary Mongol lord, a direct descendant of the empire builder Genghis Khan, has died, the New China News Agency said (NCNA). Sunday, Ogirhuayakt, a 32nd generation member of the Khan line, died on July 2 of cancer at the age of 84. His ashes will be placed in his ancestral tomb on the Ordos Plateau in Chinese Inner Mongolia, heartland of the Mongol tribes which swept across Asia and into Europe as far as the Danube in the 13th century. Ogirhuayakt had allied himself with the Communist Party and held positions on several provincial and state bodies, NCNA said.

### Dali ends 2-year castle seclusion

**PUBOL, Spain (R)** — Spanish surrealist artist Salvador Dali has broken a seclusion of nearly two years in his castle retreat in northeastern Spain to visit a museum of his own work, his secretary said Sunday. "He had been talking for several days about his desire to visit the museum," Robert Deschamps told Reuters. "Then suddenly late Friday night he said, 'let's go.'" Curious bystanders gathered after Dali, 80, pulled up in his black Rolls Royce at the Dali Museum which he himself founded in his birthplace of Figueras, Mr. Deschamps said. Dali shut himself up in his 800-year-old castle in the Catalan hamlet of Pubol when his wife Gala died nearly two years ago.

### Jermaine Jackson plans solo concert

**DALLAS, Texas (AP)** — Jermaine Jackson says the spectacular concert tour of the Jackson Brothers will have an encore of sorts — a worldwide tour of his own. Jackson, performing with his brothers for the first time in nine years, did not rule out the possibility that he will appear with them again, but said he plans to concentrate on solo performances. Having the brothers together again on the tour was "the greatest thing that happened to all of us," he said. His latest album, "Jermaine Jackson," features a duet with younger brother Michael, who won eight Grammy awards earlier this year. He said he is glad to be back with brothers Michael, Tito, Marlon and Randy for the tour, performing this weekend at Texas Stadium in a Dallas suburb. "It's a dream come true," he said. "It is something that just continued from what he did years ago. The excitement is still there, the energy from the people, and I got my old position back."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: ?

There are those who are trying to reduce the art of bidding to an exact science. They are sometimes successful, but on occasion they reveal too much. This hand, from the 1983 European Championship, is a prime example.

The tortured sequence shown above was by the Italian pair, Lorenzo Lauria and Carlo Mosca. Of South's three bids in clubs, only the last was natural. The first was artificial and forcing, the second asked about the size of North's hand. Initially North promised a balanced hand of 8-13 points, and his two spade rebids showed a

maximum. When South finally bid clubs naturally, North made an artificial response to deny club support, and South introduced his second suit.

Now that a 4-4 fit had been located, North and South embarked on a series of eubids. (In Italian methods, you bid the cheapest available first- or second-round control.) The Italians eventually settled in the second-best slam — six no trump or six hearts, by North, would have been unbeatable.

Sitting West was one of the Koistinen brothers of Finland. He had been listening to the exchange of information, and he knew that he wasn't going to have much time to develop tricks — declarer obviously held an unbalanced hand with long clubs, and his own holding in that suit made it obvious that declarer would be able to discard dummy's losers on his long suit.

There was one valuable bit of information available to West — North held the diamond control. Since West was looking at the ace of diamonds, North's diamond control had to be the king. In the light of that bit of knowledge, the opening lead became obvious — West led the deuce of diamonds!

The underlead of an ace against a slam is a rarity indeed. Not surprisingly, declarer elected to play low from dummy and run the lead to his jack. An astonished East won the queen and returned the suit. West collected his ace for down one.

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